applicable only to such of the municipalities as had entertained the doubt.

Mr. SYED MOHIYDUDIN HUSSAIN observed that in many municipal councils there were two parties, and that if one party favoured the appointment of a Chief Officer the other would be quite against it, so that it might not be possible for a council to appoint a Chief Officer at all. At the same time, a Chief Officer for every council was necessary and there must be some authority competent to make the appointment. That was why the Government had proposed to take power for making the appointments in all cases. But simply because a Chief Officer was appointed, it should not be understood that the municipal council would thereby lose all its power. The power of the council in all other respects would remain unaffected. So long as the Chief Officer discharged his duties properly and satisfactorily, the council would keep him on. And in case he was not found to be efficient or satisfactory, the municipal council would have every power to remove him. Thus, there would be no harm in Chief Officers being appointed by Government, or in the power of making such appointments being vested in Government.

Mr. KHAJI SYED YUSUFF SAHEB, in welcoming the measure, said that vesting in Government the power to appoint Chief Officers would be in the best interests of the municipalities. The Government were in a better position than the municipalities to select competent persons for appointments as Chief Officers. And being appointed by the Government, these officers could enjoy security of tenure which would certainly keep the officers contented, earnest and efficient, and the municipal councils would get all the benefit of having such officers. The foremost advantage of having efficient executive officers would be that all the revenue due to the municipal councils would be collected promptly and the councils would thus have the wherewithal for carrying out their several schemes of improvement. After all, the question as to who should make the appointments was of little importance. In British India also, the Provincial Governments made the appointments of Commissioners to municipal councils. On that same analogy, there was no reason why the local bodies in Mysore should object to Chief Officers being appointed by the Government themselves, specially in view of the assurance of the Government that municipal councils would continue to have the power of passing a vote of censure against any Chief Officer who was guilty of dereliction of duty.

At 4-30 p.m., the House adjourned to meet again at 12 of the clock the following day.

Elections from the Representative Assembly to the Senate of the University of Mysore and to the panels of the three Standing Committees for (i) *Railways, Public Works and Electrical Departments,* (ii) *Local Self-Government and the Departments of Medicine, Sanitation and Public Health, and* (iii) *Finance and Taxation, were then held.*

SECOND DAY.

Tuesday, 15th June 1937.

The House reassembled at the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion on Tuesday, 15th June 1937, at 12 of the clock, Mr. President (*Amin-ul-Mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Dewan) in the Chair.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—*contd.*

Frontier Toll-gates.

Q.—10. **Messrs. M. S. BASAVANNA DEVARU** (Yelandur Jahgir); **N. BHOGI MALLAIYA** (Heggaddevankote Taluk); **S. K. SIDDE GOWDA** and **S. THIMME GOWDA** *alias* **THAMMAIYA GOWDA** (Krishnarajpet Taluk); **B. SIDDALINGA SETTY** (Krishnarajanagar Taluk); **K. N. PUTTANNA, SIDDAVEERAPPA** and **GURUBASAPPA** (Chamarajanagar Taluk); **M. MAYI GOWDA** (T.-Narsipur Taluk); **U. L. RAMACHANDRA RAO** (Mysore City Municipality); **G. MALLANNA** (Mysore Taluk); **K. C. SUBBANNA** (Gundlupet Taluk); **S. C. MALLIAH** (Maddur Taluk); **M. SUBBIAH** (Seringapatam Municipality); **B. CHAMAIYA** and